

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 17. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1814.

[Vol. 28.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY EVENING, BY
SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or TWO DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.
THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

WHOLESALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, for negotiable notes at 4, 6 and 8 months, a large stock of **MERCHANDIZE**, consisting of the following articles, viz:

Cloths, fine & coarse
Cassimers & woollens
Stockinet & kersey-
net
Swansdown, toilletting,
and summer vesting
Flannels, white, black,
red, green & yellow
Coatings, blankets, &
carpeting
Manchester cords and
velvets
Cotton hose, men's and
women's
Cotton sleeves
Fish lines and sheet-
ings, 3-4, 4-4, and 6-4
checks
300 yds 4-4 & 6-4 white
& col'd. can muslins
30 doz. Levantine, da-
mask and serge 5-4
6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
French silk shawls
Cotton shawls, flags, &
pocket handkerchiefs
2000 pieces ribbon, as-
sorted

HARDWARE.

500 doz. knives and
forks, assorted
Pen-knives, razors,
scissors and needles
200 packet pins
An assortment of gilt
and plated buttons
An assortment of iron
and crooked combs,
and combs in cases
3000 lbs. German steel,
warranted good

GROCERIES.

40 barrels Coffee and
loaf sugar
10 q. casks Madeira
wine
10 do. Tenerife do.
5 do. Port do.
10 bbls French brandy
4th proof
10 do. Jamaica rum
10 do. gin
Allspice, pepper, gin-
ger, chocolate, cloves
and nutmegs

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

CUMBERLAND AND LOUISVILLE LINE

OF STEAM BOATS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the
Cassiers of the Nashville Bank, at Nash-
ville, the Kentucky Bank at Frankfort, and its
branches at Russellville, Louisville, Washing-
ton and Lexington, and at the Office of the In-
surance Company at Lexington for the purpose
of raising a capital of 30000 dollars, in order
to establish a line of Steam boats between
Nashville and the falls of Ohio, to be connected
with the line now going into operation between
Pittsburgh and New Orleans, under the patent
of Fulton and Livingston. The terms of sub-
scription and the probable value of the estab-
lishment may be known by application at the
Banks above mentioned.

B. H. LATROBE,

Agent of the Patentees.

Pittsburgh, March 25, 1814. 15-1f

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that on the 10th day of May
next, will be exposed to public sale at the
late dwelling house of George Robinson, dec.
in Scott county, about one mile from Bethel
Meeting house, the whole of the estate of the
deceased, real and personal, consisting of a
plantation of 60 acres of land, in excellent re-
pair, a good dwelling house, barn, milk house,
smoke-house and kitchen, meadow, grass lots,
a proportionable part of land for tillage, with
an orchard of very excellent fruit. Household
furniture, implements for farming, and all the
stock. Nine months credit will be given for
the personal property, and a further indulgence
for part of the price of the land, which will
be made known on the day of sale. Bond and
approved security will be required. All those
who may have any demands against the estate
are desired to bring them forward to be adjust-
ed, and all those indebted to the estate by bond,
note or otherwise, are desired to come imme-
diately after the sale and settle with

THOMAS DINWIDDIE, Ex'r.

April 7, 1814. 15-5p

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber having removed to Win-
chester, offers his services to the public in
the line of his profession. He confidently
believes that he will be able to give entire
satisfaction to those who may think proper to
encourage him—His shop is kept on Main
Cross street, near the bridge.

BENEDICT KARRICK.

March 28, 1814. 13-6w

THE SUBSCRIBERS wish to purchase three
or four hundred cords of WOOD, to be
delivered at their Steam Mill, in course of the
ensuing summer and fall. They also wish to
purchase a few thousand bushels of Stone Coal,
to be either delivered at the Mill or some con-
venient landing on the Kentucky river.

JOHN H. MORTON & Co.

Lexington Steam Mill, April 15, 1814.

Dr. Chisholm's

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind
ever offered, as a general medicine, in this
country, now faithfully prepared from a recipe
of the justly celebrated *Doctor Chisholm*, who,
from a long residence in the West-India Islands,
has been enabled to favor the world with the
most complete history, and most approved
methods of curing all the **BILIOUS DISEASES**
of those warm climates.

This extraordinary medicine, which now, for
the first time, is finding its way into general
practice, has properties in the highest degree
superior to the mercurial nostrums so frequen-
tly recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious
Pills. The extraordinary powers of this me-
dicine, as a solvent and evacuant of bile, is
without example; never producing debility,
or injuring the health, in the smallest degree,
of the most delicate child, or weakly female.

THE BILIOUS HEAD-ACHE, so much
complained of in this country, and in the neigh-
bourhood of rivers, is often removed by a sin-
gle dose, which, to a strong man, is only five
pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same
dose will generally remove the most excruciat-
ing pains of the cholera, like charm, by caus-
ing the bile to pass downwards in the course
of an hour or two.

Two or three pills, taken an hour before
dinner, and repeated every third day, will ef-
fectually remove those diseases arising from
Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persever-
ing in the use of them for a considerable time,
the appetite will be improved, and strength
and vigor will return.

Two Pills, taken at bed time with a cup of
Penny-royal tea, and repeated every second
night, will effectually remove **RHEUMATIC**
PAINS, wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with
a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure **PLEURISY**,
promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and
colds.

IN CONSUMPTIVE CASES, and diseases
of the Liver, no medicine, ever yet discovered,
has been known to perform such cures. Two
pills taken every third morning, will be found
sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which
case, the dose may be increased according to
the strength and constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup, and Summer complaint*
of children, are soon relieved by a few doses.
A single pill to a child of 6 years old, and the
dose increased according to their age and
strength.

The above valuable medicine is sold only
in Kentucky by John Wainwright, Chemist
and Druggist, Lexington, and in Pittsburgh,
by J. P. and J. W. Skelton Apothecaries, sole
agents for the western country. 16-4t

Forest Hill Academy.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his
friends, and the patrons of literature in
general, that his Summer Session will com-
mence on the second Monday in May next—
Terms as usual—Ten dollars per Session, paid
in advance, without which no Student can be
received.

Students may be accommodated with
boarding, lodging and washing in respectable
houses, and at moderate rate.

SAMUEL WILSON.

Forest Hill, April 13, 1814. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL those who had business with the late
Forbes Devers, dec. as constable, will
please call and settle the same with the sub-
scriber.—The papers &c. are in my hands for
collection.

JAMES DEVERS, c. f. c.

ONE CENT REWARD.

FOR JEFFERSON OCKLETREE, an ap-
prentice to the Tailoring business, who
can away in March last—He is about 9 or 10
years old, fair complexion.

JAMES DEVERS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the
estate of George Tegarden, dec. are here-
by required to bring them forward—Those in-
debted will please make payment without de-
lay.

WM. H. TEGARDEN, Adm'r.

Lexington, April 18, 1814. 16

Fayette County, act.

TAKEN up by Thomas Linkhorn, five miles
from Lexington, on Curd's road, one mile
from Higbee's mill, one Chestnut Sorrel Horse,
eight years old, fifteen hands two inches high,
left hind foot white—white spots on his neck,
occasioned by the collar, small star in his face,
switch tail—appraised to \$75, before me this
13th November, 1813. 16-3p

OLIVER KEEN, j. p.

Wm. GRIMES, Jr. & Co.

Have just received from Philadelphia, an entire
new assortment of
Fresh Goods,

Which were purchased for cash at a most fa-
vorable time—just after the arrival of the
"Bramble."

Those who may wish to purchase, will
please call. Their assortment is composed of
the most fashionable articles, suitable for the
spring and summer seasons, which will be
sold cheap for cash.

They have opened in the white house oppo-
site the market, lately occupied by Stevens &
Dallem. 16

April 18, 1814.

JOURNEYMEN STONE MASONS

LIBERAL wages will be given for 5 or 6
Journeyman Stone Masons by the subscrib-
ers, who wish to take 3 or 4 apprentices to
the above business. They wish also, to hire
6 or 2 Labourers.

1 LEWIS & JOHN P. HOGAN.

Lexington, April 18, 1814. 15-3tf

HUNT'S FACTORY.

HAVING purchased Hunt's Bagging Fac-
tory, we wish to engage a manager to su-
perintend the management of the same. The
Houses, Looms, Machinery and Hemp, will be
furnished, and the manager must undertake to
manufacture a given quantity of Bagging.

We also wish to purchase a quantity of
HEMP, for which Cash will be given. Apply
at the store of J. Vigus & Co. on Cheapside, or to

LUKE USHER & Co.

Lexington, April 18, 1814. 16

State Lottery Office,

BALTIMORE.

JOHN ROBINSON,

Proprietor of the above establishment, informs
the public generally, that the

Washington Monument Lottery.

SECOND CLASS,
is now drawing in Baltimore, 5 days in each
week, to finish on the 15th of June next—and
now contains.

1	Prize of	\$40,000
1	"	30,000
1	"	20,000
2	"	10,000
5	"	5,000
15	"	1,000
20	"	500
50	"	100

&c. &c. Price of Tickets, \$12 each.

THE BALTIMORE HOSPITAL LOT- TERTY

has drawn 44 days—the next drawn Ticket
will be \$20,000—it also contains a floating
prize of \$30,000, and one of \$5,000.—Tickets
\$14—The drawing will not be resumed so ear-
ly but adventurers at a distance may supply
themselves with tickets for the \$20,000.

THE TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY
is now drawing three times a week, and con-
tains 1 prize of \$30,000—1 prize of \$20,000—
1 prize of \$5,000, &c. &c. Tickets \$10.

Letters from any part of the Union, (post
paid enclosing cash, prizes, or drafts) for tick-
ets in any of the above lotteries, or any other
in Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore, ad-
dressed to

J. ROBINSON,

STATE LOTTERY OFFICE, BALT.

will meet the most prompt attention, and the
earliest and most correct information given
gratis of lottery tickets, whether purchased of
him or not. Said Robinson publishes for the
use of customers, a weekly paper, containing
the list of all blanks and prizes as drawn, en-
abling adventurers to examine their own tick-
ets—which is sent to purchasers of ten tickets
in any lottery gratis. Post masters who re-
ceive orders may have it gratis.

ROBINSON annexes the Scheme of the

MASONIC HALL LOTTERY

which will draw in the summer.

1	Prize of	\$40,000
1	"	20,000
5	"	10,000
20	"	5,000
25	"	1,000
100	"	500
1000	"	20

Tickets at \$10 each, for sale by said Ro-
binson. 16

M'CULLOUGH & FOSTER

[Merchant Tailors.]

HAVE just received an additional supply of
fine cloths, super superfine do. figured Mer-
cer's Waistcoating—and United States offi-
cers' Infantry and Cavalry buttons—they as-
sure those gentlemen who may please to call on
them, they may depend on having their work
done with the greatest despatch and punctu-
ality—and in the most elegant manner.

16 April 18, 1814.

CRAWFORD & BOWES,

[Dyers and Scourers.]

IN addition to the Blue Dyeing formerly ex-
ecuted in the old court-house and other
parts of Lexington by HUGH BRAWNARD, and
now in the house lately occupied by Jacob Bos-
hart at the foot of Main Cross street bridge,
nearest to Main-street—CRAWFORD AND
BOWES intend dyeing a variety of colours on
silk, wool and cotton—such as Lady's silk
dresses, shawls, hats, gloves, ribbons, &c.—
family mourning, regimental uniforms and fea-
thers—stains taken out of woollen cloths and
scoured if required: all of which will be
dressed in the neatest manner. Merchant's
damaged goods dyed or dressed—Callico prints
glazed in the Manchester manner—Manufac-
turers' yarns and cloth dyed or dressed, &c. &c.

16-1f April 18, 1814.

A NEW WORK.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN F. WATSON,
BOOKSELLER, PHILADELPHIA.

And for sale by the principal Booksellers in
the United States,

A VIEW

OF ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY AND AN-
CIENT HISTORY,
SACRED AND PROFANE,
CALCULATED FOR THE USE OF SEMI-
NARIES.

By Robert Mayo, M. D.

Accompanied with an ATLAS of TEN SE-
LECT MAPS, chiefly from the ATLAS CLAS-
SICA of Wilkinson, colored; and a CHART
OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY and BIOGRA-
PHY, also colored.

This work is very highly recommended, as
filling an important chasm in its department which
has been too long neglected, and especially for the
judicious selection and perspicuous arrangement
of the objects, by many learned professors of
several of our principal seminaries, to whom
it has been forwarded for examination. Their
recommendations are prefixed to the work.
Lovers of Classical science, to which ancient
geography is an indispensable aid, are invited
to call, and judge for themselves.

The price of the Book and Atlas five dollars.
Orders from Booksellers will be thank-
fully received and attended promptly to. 12

Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder at the
late dwelling house of Wilson Brown, dec.
on Wednesday the 20th inst 10 miles west of
Lexington, between the Frankfort and Lee's-
town roads, on a credit of 12 months the purcha-
ser giving bond with approved security—
**HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP &
FARMING UTENSILS**, with a variety of
other articles, among which are a Young
English Bull and Pair of Oxen, a quantity of
Bacon, &c.

All persons indebted to the deceased are re-
quested to make immediate payment—and
those having demands against the same are re-
quested to bring them forward for payment.

JAMES M. BROWN, } Ex's.

ELIJAH H. GROOMS, }
Woodford county, April 11, 1814. 15-2p

Soap and Candle Manufactory.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price
in cash, for Tallow, Hog's Lard, and all
kinds of Soap Grease.—Also will purchase
any quantity of good clean Ashes; for which,
I will give nine pence per bushel, and take
them away from the houses in any part of
Lexington, or within six miles of said town.
Persons wishing to sell or contract for any of
the above articles, will please to call at my
house on Main-street, nearly opposite the In-
surance Bank, where I keep a constant supply
of Soap and Candles, to sell by wholesale and
retail.

JOHN BRIDGES.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 47-1f

2d Regiment of Cavalry—Attention.

The court of appeals for the 2d regiment of
Ky. Cavalry will meet at the house of John
Postlethwait in Lexington on Monday the 2d
of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M. where all
those who may think themselves aggrieved by
the decisions of the battalion courts of assess-
ment may attend.

By order of the Col.

JAMES G. TROTTER, Adj.

2d Regt. Ky. Cy.

THERE was committed to the Clarke jail
on the 29th day of November last, a Ne-
gro Boy who calls himself GILBERT, and
says he belongs to the estate of Joseph H.
Davies, the said boy is about 12 or 13 years
old, is of a yellow complexion, had on a yel-
low flannel roundabout coat, pantaloons of
cotton cloth, much worn, an old wool hat and
a pair of old shoes.

DAN. HARRISON, Sheriff c. c.

February 16, 1814. 13-3m

George G. Ross,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
WILL attend the courts of Fayette, and
the adjacent circuits. He may be
met with by those who should be disposed to
employ him, at his residence, in Lexington.
February 7, 1814.

COCHRAN & OVERTON.

DOCTOR COCHRAN has removed his re-
sidence from his late habitation to the
house recently built by Mr. Samuel Redd, on
Limestone street, a few doors from Mr. Pos-
lethwait's Inn, nearly opposite the Jail and in
view of the Hotel, where he will continue to
practice **PHYSIC, SURGERY & MIDWIFE-
RY**, in all such cases as may be entrusted to
his care in town and in the adjacent country.
Having commenced a partnership with Doctor
James Overton, either of them may be consul-
ted at any time at their shop, in the lower sto-
ry of the above described dwelling. Doctors
Cochran and Overton pledge themselves to be-
stow their undivided attention upon the du-
ties of their profession, and to make it as ser-
viceable to society as its nature and their best
exertions can produce.

Dec. 28, 1813. 1-1f

LEXINGTON PORTER & FINE ALE

Brewery.

JOHN COLEMAN intends to commence
Brewing this week, and will shortly have
ready for delivery **FINE DRAUGHT ALE**, in
hogsheads, barrels and half barrels, which on
trial, he hopes will please. It is his intention
as soon as his Porter and Ale are in proper or-
der, to have an extensive and regular supply of
each in bottle.

FRESH GRAINS

Will be constantly on sale during the Brew-
ing season. The advantage of using Brewer's
Grains as food for cattle in general, and more
particularly for milch cows, is so well known
as to render comment unnecessary.

YEAST

Will be daily on delivery for domestic use &
for the distillery. The scientific and experi-
enced distiller is so well acquainted with its
preeminent superiority over every other spe-
cies of ferment that any remark on the sub-
ject would be superfluous.

Lexington, January 10, 1814. 2-1f

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE indebted to Lowry & Shaw,
either by bond, note or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and make immediate
payment—those excepted having running ac-
counts under special agreement. The busi-
ness will continue to be conducted under the
firm of

LOWRY & SHAW.

June 29, 1813. 26-1f

Doctor Walter Brashear

HAS just taken up his residence in Lexing-
ton, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in
conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particu-
larly attended to by one or the other of them.
19-1f May 10, 1813.

R. Megowan & Co.

Give four dollars in cash, for good merchantable
HEMP,

At their Rope walk, in the suburbs of the
own, on Russell's road.

6-1f February 7, 1814.

SLATE IRON WORKS.

THE FURNACE is now in full blast, mak-
ing from three to four tons a day.
Orders forwarded shall be executed with
neatness and dispatch, patterns forwarded to
my Iron Store in Lexington, will meet a ready
conveyance to the Works.

MARIA FORGE

Is also now at work—all the fires are well
manned and making Iron of a superior qua-
lity.

SLATE FORGE

Is also in high operation, and making a ton
per day.

A constant supply of Iron will be kept at my
store in Lexington of a quality not inferior to
any made in the United States, and will be
warranted as such by

THOMAS DEYE OWINGS.

Lexington, 10th Dec. 1813.

Wanted immediately

TWO OR THREE JOURNEYMEN HOUSE
JOINERS; none need apply but good work-
men.

MEGOWAN & BULL.

March 30, 1814. 13-4w

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish the mode of laying off the terri-
tory of Indiana into districts, for the election
of its members of the Legislative Council.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re-
presentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the House of Repre-
sentatives of the Indiana territory be, and it is
hereby empowered, from time to time, to lay
off the said territory into five districts for the
election of the members of the legislative
council of the territory aforesaid.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That the
districts established by Governor Harrison, in
the year of our Lord one thousand eight hun-
dred and nine, shall remain as the lawfully au-
thorised districts, for the election of members
of the legislative council of said territory, un-
til the house of representatives thereof shall
have exercised the power vested in that body
by the first section of this act.

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missioned as letters of marque, for each and every prisoner by them captured and delivered to an agent authorised to receive him in any port of the U. States, or of a power at war with Great Britain, or delivered at any station within the dominions of the king of Great Britain established for the exchange of prisoners of war, whereby such prisoner shall be actually placed and allowed by the government of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the account of prisoners to the credit of the United States. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay, or cause to be paid, to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels commissioned as aforesaid, or their agents, the aforesaid sum for each prisoner captured and delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, for the purpose aforesaid, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.
March 19, 1814—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

FRANKLIN'S HEAD Book & Stationery Store.

WILLIAM ESSEX returns his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal encouragement and support he has experienced during his residence in this town for nearly eighteen years. He has now taken his Son into partnership, and put his Binding and Blank Book business, together with the Bookselling and Stationery, under the firm of

W. M. ESSEX & SON.

They flatter themselves that their attention and punctuality to business will ensure the future patronage and support of their fellow-citizens. Having established connections in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, will enable them to supply Booksellers, Merchants, Public Libraries and Seminaries, &c. in the western country on as liberal terms as they can be supplied in the northern and eastern states. They are now opening a large assortment of Books and Stationery—and will constantly receive new supplies of the latest publications, which will be forwarded to them as early as possible. They intend as soon as their patent ruling machine is finished, (which is now making in New-York, and which is one of the best approved in the United States,) to render Blank Books much lower—to appoint agents in all the principal towns in the western country and keep them constantly supplied with a general assortment of Record and other Blank Books. William Essex, sen. will pay particular attention to that branch of the business himself—and pledges himself that all their Blank Books shall in future support their usual credit for durability and neatness.

They will always keep a large assortment of Writing Paper of every description, which they will sell wholesale and retail on liberal terms. They have a very large and general assortment of elegant Prints, framed and glazed, and Stationery, among which are a variety of fancy articles in that line. They pledge themselves to sell Books by retail at the Philadelphia prices, without the difference of currency or carriage. They will keep constantly on hand a large stock of Record and Blank Books of every description, which they will sell low wholesale or retail. A general assortment of Foreign & Domestic Paper Hangings, for sale.

British Essayist 22 vols. calf gilt
Swift's works 24 vols. do.
Johnson's works 12 vols 12mo. do.
The United States' Calendar and Annual Register, with the Army List for the year 1814—bound plain and in morocco
The register of the army of the U. States
Gentlemen's Annual Pocket Remembrancer for the year 1814—with the Navy and Army List
The American Ladies Pocket Book, for 1814—morocco

Steel's List of the Royal Navy
Eulogiums upon the late Benj. Rush, M. D. by David Ramsay
System of Theoretical and Practical Chymistry in 2 vols. with plates, by Frederick Accum, (a new edition) with an appendix containing a view of the late doctrines & discoveries in Chymistry—by T. Cooper
Sketches of Intellectual Education and Hints on Domestic Economy, addressed to mothers—by Mr. Grant
Essays on the superstition of the Highlanders, by the same
The Highlanders or sketches of Highland Scenery and Manners, and other Poems, by the same. The whole of this Lady's writings can be had together or separately.

Poetical works of Lord Byron
World before Flood, a poem—with other poems—by J. Montgomery
Jokeby, a burlesque on Rokeby, in six cantos
Lay of the Scottish Fiddle, a Tale of Havre de Grace, supposed to be written by Walter Scott—first American from the 4th Edinburgh edition
A new edition with additions of John Bull and Brother Johnathan, with plates
The Life and Administration of Spencer Percival

Life of Benvenuto Cellini, a Florentine Artist—by T. Nugent
Saintclair, or the victim to the Arts and Sciences—and Harteence, or the victim of Novels and Travels—a new novel
We have also received a choice and large selection of new Plays, new Novels, and a number of other new Works too numerous to mention, together with a number of the most popular works, &c. in very splendid binding.

Moses Thomas of Philadelphia—Eastburn Kirk & Co. New-York—Whiting and Watson, New-York—have appointed us their agents for the western country. Subscriptions to the following very valuable and popular works, will be received and punctually attended to: Annalectic Magazine do. M. Thomas, Phila. Theological do.
New Edinburgh Encyclopedia. The character and recommendation of this work shall appear in a future paper—Whiting and Watson, New-York
Edinburgh Review do. E. Kirk & Co. N. York
The first volumes to make the Edinburgh Review complete, are printing, and will be received by us in volumes, as printed.

The recommendations and character of the

above very valuable and popular works can be seen at our book store, and will be published in the newspapers in the course of a few weeks.

A large collection of very valuable PRINTS & PAINTINGS, framed and glazed.
Telemachus and Mentor discovered by Calypso on the shores of her island—size of the print, 36 In. by 20
Telemachus relating his adventures to Calypso—36 In. by 26

Description of the Reapers same size.
Storm in Harvest do.
Christ blessing the little children do.
Pilot's Trial of Christ do.
His Condemnation do.
First Living, mourning at the grave of the first Dead—30 In. by 25
Adam bearing the murdered body of Abel—26 In. by 22

Departure of Cain same size.
Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor do.
A different Scene in same play
Love's Labor Lost
Tempest

Constitution and Guerriere
Enterprise (chase) and Boxer
Enterprise (engagement) and Boxer
Constitution and Java
Java striking to the Constitution, Captain Bainbridge

Constitution chased by a British Squadron
United States and Macedonian
United States, capt. Decatur, with his prize, going through Hell-Gate
Wasp and Frolic
Battle on Lake Erie, com. O. H. Perry
Chauncey, Dearborn and Pike, preparing for an expedition
Chauncey, Pike, &c. off the harbor of York
Hornet (captain Lawrence,) and Peacock, (at moon light)

Massacre at river Raisin
The PORTRAIT OF CAPTAIN LAWRENCE, is just received. The subscribers can be supplied by making immediate application.

Portrait of capt. J. Lawrence—frame and glass
O. H. Perry
J. Hull
Brig general Pike
Major general Harrison
Commodore Chauncey

F. Lucas's new and elegant Atlas of the world and quarters

The maps of the United States, drawn in the most accurate manner, from the latest and best authorities, by Samuel S. Turner, and printed on a superior wove paper, calculated for the convenience of the gentleman and scholar

Army map, full colored, may be had separate
Silver and plated Ink Stands, with cut glasses
Elegant Fawn and Drab Colored do.
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Pocket Ink Pots, very neat
Fine Penknives in cards and dozens
Are now opening a few cards of very superior quality do.

Silver and gold Fruit Knives and Forks
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Are now opening a few cards of very superior quality Scissors
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Magnum Bonum and refined steel Razors
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English Embossed and Ivory Letter Paper
Amies's hot-pressed and fine Letter do.
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Shortly shall receive an assortment of Surveyor's Compasses

We will always exert ourselves and spare no expense to keep constantly supplied with every article in our line of business. We flatter ourselves that our stock of books and stationery, &c. will not be inferior to any of the book stores in the eastern states. We will endeavor to have a catalogue of our stock ready in a few weeks. April 25, 1814. 17

STAMPS
For sale at this Office.

Late Northern Campaign.

(DOCUMENTS &C. CONTINUED.)
CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND MAJ. GEN. WILKINSON.

Extract from the journal of the Secretary of War.

"4th October, 1813.—General Wilkinson arrived at Sackett's Harbor on this day from fort George. He immediately visited the secretary of war, in company with generals Lewis and Brown, and in the presence of these officers remonstrated freely and warmly against making an attack on Kingston—urging the propriety of passing that post and of going directly to Montreal.

"The secretary of war differed from general Wilkinson in opinion, but thought his objections worthy of consideration, and proposed a meeting on the day following, for that purpose.

"The meeting took place accordingly, when general Wilkinson presented the paper marked No. 1. That marked No. 2, was presented by the secretary, and the opinion with which it closes was adopted as that which should regulate the movements of the army."

No. 1.

Reasons for attacking Kingston anterior to a descent upon Montreal.

1st. We shall capture a garrison of 800 or 1000, and demolish a strong hold of the enemy.

2d. We shall destroy his naval depot and magazines of every species.

3d. We shall by this operation, diminish his force, destroy his resources, and place the division at the lake, under De Rotenberg, in great difficulty and distress; and

4th. We shall destroy every naval resource, and of consequence prevent the building, equipping, and even repairing a single vessel.

Against this attack it may be urged:

1st. That the reduction of the place may cost more time than we calculate on.

2d. It may encumber us with wounded and sick; and

3d. It is possible the British squadron may as heretofore elude commodore Chauncey, and find us before Kingston, or overtake us on the St. Lawrence.

In the first place, from the lateness of the season, the loss of a few days may expose us to the autumnal rains, and jeopardize the chief object of the campaign. In the second place, our own force will be diminished and our movements retarded; and

In the third place, the chief object of the campaign, the capture of Montreal, will be utterly defeated, and our own army subjected to great difficulties, losses, and perils. Submitted to the honorable the secretary of war.

JA. WILKINSON.

No. 2.

1st. The Niagara division will probably arrive here in a day or two.

2d. The weather is yet good, and the lake navigable by scows and boats.

3d. The enemy's main force is in the neighborhood of fort George and his fleet at the head of the lake.

4th. The garrison of Kingston does not exceed 800 or 1,000 men.

5th. If we effect a landing at M'Pherson's farm, on the eastern side of Kingston, a point may be seized which will command the town, the forts, and the harbor; and within seven hours after the landing is effected, a sufficient battery may be erected and in operation.

6th. 9 and 12 pounders will be sufficient for burning block houses, &c. and may be dragged by the men.

7th. The time necessary to reduce the place will not exceed a single day, and of course will not materially interfere, on that account, with our object below.

8th. The loss we may sustain can only be conjectured. Judging from that at fort George, where the enemy were more numerous, it will be inconsiderable.

9th. The advantages of taking Kingston, are two: you sever the enemy's line of communication; and you expel him from his only secure harbor.

The premises assumed under the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th heads may change, and our conclusions with them. The only safe decision therefore is, that if the British fleet shall not escape commodore Chauncey and get into Kingston harbor; if the garrison of that place be not largely reinforced; and if the weather be such as will allow us to navigate the lake securely, Kingston shall be our first object—otherwise, we shall go directly to Montreal.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 6, 1813.

War Department, October 9, 1813.

DEAR GENERAL—Does there exist between you and the commodore a clear understanding on the subject of our plan of operations, & the kind and degree of assistance he will be able to give to its execution? Can he take a position which shall have the effect of shutting in Yeo, and of covering our descent upon Kingston, and our subsequent movement down the St. Lawrence? Is it not probable that a part of the enemy's fleet will, immediately on our appearance at Grenadier Island, occupy the passages of the river? If we can be covered in going to our first object, and should attain that, we may be able to dispense with further naval assistance; but should we fail (a contingency, which being possible, ought to be regarded) naval aid will be necessary to the prosecution of the second part of the plan—As the fleet is wind-bound, and the commodore here, explanations on these points may be readily and conveniently given. Let me know the result, and believe me

Yours cordially,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Major general Wilkinson,
commanding district No. 9.

H. Quarters, Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 9, 1813.

DEAR SIR—The commodore and myself have hitherto understood each other perfectly, and I think we shall harmonize to the end. He is ready to sail the moment the wind serves; and you may rest assured that nothing essential to give the effect to the operations of the army under my command, and to accomplish the views of the government, has been or shall be omitted.

With great respect and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
JA. WILKINSON.

Honorable John Armstrong,
Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from Major General Wilkinson to the Secretary of War, dated

H. Q. Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 18, 1813.

"The diminution of our force by disease & various casualties, and more especially, the uncertainty of the period of our movement against Montreal, render it necessary, in my judgment, that you should revoke the order of march you have given to major general Ham-

ton, and that he should be directed to march for Morrisville, as rapidly as may be consistent with the health of his troops. This proposition is founded on the presumption, that we make the reduction of Kingston and the conquest of the upper provinces, the first objects of our operations."

War Department, October 19, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of yesterday, & should have answered it more promptly, but that business of the south and west required my immediate attention.

When on the 4th instant you returned from fort George, we had the prospect of a speedy concentration of our forces at this point; the Niagara division had sailed on the 30th ult. the enemy's principal force occupied a cantonment between lakes Erie and Ontario; his fleet was at the head of the lake, and his garrison at Kingston, reduced to seven or eight hundred men. Under these circumstances, it was no doubt wise to decide as we did, that our first attack should be carried against that place: but do these circumstances any longer exist? The expected concentration is but now effected, (18th of October) a reinforcement of 1,500 men has been thrown into Kingston; the British fleet has got into port there, and our force, from disease and other casualties, is according to your statement, diminished and diminishing. To reinstate and augment this, it is now proposed to order general Hampton from his present position at Chatauga to Morrisville, on the St. Lawrence. These places are distant upwards of one hundred miles. A march of such length at this season of the year, and in the present condition of the roads, loaded as he is with a train of artillery, with means of subsistence, and with tents and baggage, cannot be performed under fifteen days, to which must be added the time necessary for giving the order, for making the arrangements preliminary to such a movement, and for making also the subsequent one from Morrisville to the mouth of the Gananoqui river; all of which would probably protract the moment of junction till the 15th of November.

Admonished as we are by the storms which have assailed us for ten days past, and which have not yet ceased, I cannot but think that a period so late would of itself be fatal to the project.

Other circumstances lead to the same conclusion. Beginning our operations from the mouth of Gananoqui river, we shall have a march of twenty-four miles to Kingston, and through a country covered with woods, destitute of inhabitants, and pervious only by two roads, which, without any interruption from the enemy, are represented as nearly impassable at present. This movement (unlike that originally projected) cannot be made without the aid of horses, and a less number of these than six hundred including the 2d regiment of dragoons, is, I understand, deemed insufficient. Now these must be fed, and their provender drawn from this place, as the country between Gravelly point and Putneyville, affords none, and intercepts a swampy desert which shuts us out from the supplies of Rosie and Rayville, &c. An important question arises here—can the necessary forage be obtained from this neighborhood? the quarter master general says "it cannot, that it must be carted from Lowville (40 miles) and transported hence by water." These facts, on your plan, menace our operations against Kingston with a delay, which would probably surround us with all the embarrassments of a Canadian winter, and extinguish every hope of grasping the other, the safer and the greater object below. I call it the safer and greater object, because—

At Montreal, you find the weaker place, and the smaller force to encounter—at Montreal, you meet a fresh, unexhausted, efficient reinforcement of four thousand men—at Montreal, you approach your own resources, and establish between you and them an easy and expeditious intercourse—at Montreal, you occupy a point which must be gained in carrying your attacks home to the purposes of the war, and which if seized now, will save one campaign—at Montreal, you hold a position which completely severs the enemy's line of operations—which shuts up the Ottawa as well as the St. Lawrence against him, and which, while it restrains all below, wither and perishes all above itself.

These general, are the thoughts which present themselves on your proposition, and which I understand as abandoning, for this campaign, the proposed attack on Montreal. I am entirely disposed to listen to all that can be said on the other side of the question, but at present, the reasons assigned, leave me no doubt of the policy of pursuing, promptly and firmly, the plan already indicated, and which, besides the approbation of the president, has received the sanction of a council of war.

I am, very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Major General Wilkinson.

Sackett's Harbor, October 19, 1813.

DEAR SIR—I was about to embark for Grenadier island, when I received your letter of this morning, which I will endeavor to answer; my very feeble condition and the want of time for reflection, disqualify me from doing justice to my opinions.

You will recollect that in my letter of the 6th of August, I proposed to take Kingston, as preliminary to an attack on Montreal; you offered a different opinion in your letter of the 8th, and on my arrival here, I submitted the

*A descent at M'Pherson's farm two miles and a half below Kingston.
† Forage for this number was required by the general.

† This refers to the preceding plan, approved by the president on the 23d July, and communicated to general Wilkinson on the 5th of August.

† This council consisted of generals Wilkinson, Lewis, Brown, and Swartwout, and commodore Chauncey. The opinion was unanimous.

NOTE—Before the secretary of war left Sackett's Harbor, and while it was deemed practicable, and was intended to carry our attacks against both Kingston and Montreal, he had one or more conversations with commodore Chauncey, on the general subject of naval co-operation.—These had particular reference to two points—the place of landing (in case Kingston was the object of attack) and the degree of protection which the fleet could be able to render to the debarkation of the army. The places of descent indicated by the secretary were three:

1st. M'Pherson's farm, two miles and a half below Kingston.

2d. The mouth of the Little Cataraqui, four or five miles above Kingston; and

3d. The mouth of the Gananoqui river, twenty-four miles below Kingston.

The commodore's answer was substantially as follows: that he would not take upon himself the responsibility of covering the landing of the army at the first of these points, but that he would cover its landing at either of the other two.

alternative to a council of war, which decided in favor of your plan, to leave Kingston untouched, and proceed directly against Montreal, but ulterior considerations and information have induced me to adhere to my original plan.

Permit me, previous to the discussion of the grounds of my opinion, to submit a few incidental remarks.

It is extremely doubtful what may be the present force of the enemy at Kingston, and very uncertain how much our own force may have been diminished by disease, and the casualties attending our movements.

From the retreat of Proctor before general Harrison, and the information received from colonel Scott, I think it probable that De Rotenberg, with the effectives of his division, has gone to reinforce Proctor, and that the troops which have descended to Kingston consisted only of the sick of that division.

My idea of recalling general Hampton to reinforce us, was produced by an alarm with respect to the insufficiency of our force, which I found spreading; and the direction which I suggested was founded on your own proposition of the 13th inst. at which time I understood you to offer the opinion, that the march from Hampton's encampment to Morrisville might be accomplished in six days, and my own opinion is, that by disembarrassing himself of his artillery and its attiral, perhaps he might be able to make the march in that time, or a few days more.

My reasons for preferring the attack of Kingston to that of Montreal, are these:

By the reduction of that place, we conquer a province, not only of great importance to the enemy, but a valuable acquisition to ourselves: we capture or destroy four thousand of his best troops; we put an end to the Indian war, and by the destruction of his naval force, establish our command of the lake, and permit a respectable part of our naval force to be employed elsewhere.

On the contrary, leave Kingston, its garrison, and the British squadron in our rear, and proceed to Montreal, none of those important objects will be gained. The enemy will remain in undisturbed possession of the province, at liberty to exercise his enterprise against this frontier at discretion; for it is a fact, however opinions may vary, the resources of the province are adequate to the subsistence of his army. His naval superiority on the lake will be established by the opening of the spring, the Indian depredations may be encouraged and continuing; or should he prefer it, he may on the opening of the campaign, leave sir James Yeo triumphant on the lake with a suitable garrison for the protection of Kingston, descend the St. Lawrence with his main force and fall upon our rear, while we shall be engaged in front, admitting we succeed in establishing ourselves at Montreal.

Having passed Kingston, the fortifications at Prescott may present such an obstacle to our further progress as to compel us to land and reduce it by force; an operation which may consume more time than can be spared at this advanced season. I speak conjecturally, but should we surmount every obstacle in descending the river, we shall advance upon Montreal ignorant of the force arrayed against us, and in case of misfortune, having no retreat, the army must surrender at discretion.

I will barely add, that as the winter commences at Montreal by the 20th of Nov. should we be delayed on the route by any untoward incidents, our embarrassments and perils will be greatly multiplied.

I offer these results of my frail judgment with a conscientious regard to the public good. I am bigotted to no project, and therefore am willing to yield my own judgment to that of others.

Personal considerations would make me prefer a visit to Montreal to the attack of Kingston; but before I abandon this attack, which by my instructions I am ordered to make, it is necessary to my justification, that you should by the authority of the president direct the operations of the army under my command particularly against Montreal. With my earnest wishes for the successful issue of whatever may be undertaken, I am, dear sir, with much respect and esteem, truly yours,

JA. WILKINSON.

Hon. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

N. B. All the objections which apply to the landing below Kingston may be obviated by landing above it. My sole motive for suggesting the idea of landing below, was to prevent the garrison's escape. If there be a deficiency of forage on our part, it is the fault of the quarter-master-general, who was instructed as early as August, to lay in a supply of twelve thousand bushels for the subsistence of the cavalry.

JA. WILKINSON.

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Endorsement on the preceding letter, by the secretary of war.

NOTE.—If we look at the plan of campaign of the 22d of July, we find that it proposed an attack on Kingston, and even indicated the mode of that attack. If we examine general Wilkinson's letter of the 6th of August, we find that he provisionally adopted that opinion; and if we refer to the letter of the secretary of war of the 8th, so far from expressing a different opinion, we discover that it instructed the general to choose between a direct and an indirect attack on that post. It was not therefore any difference of opinion between the secretary and the general that was submitted to the council of war, as stated in the preceding letter, but the mere alternative presented by the instruction of the letter, the simple choice between the two modes of attack.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 20, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of yesterday by major Lee. You appear to have written it under an impression, that your instructions of August last made a direct attack upon Kingston unavoidable. A copy of these instructions is before me, and in the last paragraph of them we find a summary of their substance. It is as follows: "After this exposition, it is unnecessary to add, that in conducting the present campaign, that you will make Kingston your principal object, & that you will choose as circumstances may indicate, between a direct and an indirect attack on that post." Both modes of attack are slightly detailed in these orders, and a preference given in the latter, but without at all infringing your right of choice, or in any degree lessening your responsibility.

Nor am I now at liberty to change the ground of these instructions, since the only effect would be to substitute my opinion for yours. The former however have not been withheld; it has been given freely and fully, and is yet unshaken by any consideration presented to my mind.

As we are about to part, it may be proper that I should subjoin to what I have said in favor of a movement on Montreal, a short state-

* This ulterior information was not communication to the secretary of war.

† What is here called a proposition was but a question, whether the march could be performed in six days? Gen. W. answered in the negative, & advised that general Hampton should be ordered to go to Cognawaga.

ment of my objections to a direct attack on Kingston.

1st. If its garrison consists of four thousand of the best troops of the enemy (as you suggest) your attack will fail.

2d. If your attack fails, your retreat is impracticable.

3d. Your descent must necessarily be made above or below the town, on the water's edge and within a short distance of your object. If made below the town, your fleet cannot cover it; if made above the town, it must be done in presence of the enemy, and within stroke of his fleet, and that he will think the object sufficient to justify the risk cannot be doubted. Besides, an approach on this side, however successful, leaves to the enemy the means of escaping.

4th. The experiment already made of the lake navigation is not encouraging. Though pressed by no enemy other than the weather, the army has not been able to reach Grenadier Island, but in broken order, and with considerable loss. On your plan, they have eighteen other miles to go on the open lake, and much of this distance under the eye of the British fleet. Is it probable that our *seas* will be able to navigate this remaining distance (at a season and under circumstances so unfavorable) in better order or with less loss.

These are the best thoughts I can offer, and it remains to add to them my best wishes for your army and for yourself.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Wilkinson.

* Commodore Chauncey declared, he would not take the responsibility of covering the descent of the army if made at M'Pherson's farm below the town.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back!"

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1814.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

Scarcely since the adoption of the federal constitution has there a circumstance occurred so completely calculated eventually to injure the United States as the late abandonment of the embargo and non-importation laws. Mercantile cupidity now triumphs with savage exultation over the virtuous patriotism of the virtuous part of the American people. The policy which we have labored to maintain for the last 13 years with so many sacrifices—which led to the establishment of independence, by putting into operation the resources of our own country, seems now to be abandoned by the formal and solemn acts of our president and congress.

Our country is to be filled with British goods, and the whole commerce of the United States is to subvert the views of the enemy.

Thus a death-blow is aimed at our own manufactures—and support offered to those of our enemy!

But our produce can be vended on the continent of Europe. How shall we get it there? In the ships of neutrals or in our own?

Not in the ships of neutrals, for the whole coast of the United States is blockaded except the ports of Portsmouth and Boston.

Not in our own, except we take British licenses—and thus our trade is placed under the protection of, and operates as a revenue to the enemy.

The manufacturer, who has been invited by the adoption of restrictions, to expend his capital in the erection of extensive & costly establishments for the independence of the country, is abandoned by the government of the country, at the very moment of successful experiment! The farmer, the honest and patriotic cultivator of the earth, the soul of American society, who was induced in many instances to sell the products of his labor, because of the existence of restrictions, for much less than its value at this time—has the mortification to see the benefits of his labor put into the hands of a gang of speculators!

These are some of the effects of the untimely removal of restrictions—if they were all, our country would be in a comparatively happy condition. True, it is mortifying to see our commerce the subject of revenue to, and under the control of, our enemy.

To see our manufactures yielding to British manufactures;

And to see our farmers the servants of pampered speculators;

But, what are these considerations compared with a nation's disgrace? What must every independent American think of his President and Congress—what must the world think of them, when they can deliberately fly from a system which they had imposed upon the nation at great sacrifices, before there had been opportunity to give that system effect? It has exposed the weakness of Mr. Madison and his congress, and our enemies will note the information and use it.

The repeal of the embargo by the 10th congress was universally execrated by the patriotic part of the American people.—Then, there was a shadow of excuse. They pretended at least to fear civil war. Of this there is now no apprehension. The Yankees with all their blustering are incapable of impressing the humblest citizen in the republic with even a suspicion that they will rebel.

Amidst the difficulties which assail from without and within, patriots however will not forsake their principles. They will remember that our government is the only one in the universe founded in justice and freedom—and the only one which can call upon every noble quality of human nature for the support of it. They will therefore in proportion to the increase of difficulties, see more distinctly the necessity of the application of their talents and exertions to surmount them. In a word, fellow-citizens, act so that your children may say, "our fathers lived at an era when the Republic was shaken to its centre, and they had the glory of preserving it."

JUSTIFICATION.—It has been said that our statement concerning congress, that they appeared as "clay in the hands of the potter," was too severe. What is the fact? Two or three weeks previous to the president's recommending the repeal of the embargo and non-importation laws, Mr. Wright moved the repeal of the former measure, and could not succeed. But so soon as the president recommends not only the repeal of the Embargo, but also of that important measure, the non-importation, congress instantly change and contradict their vote! Every one can draw his own inference, and can say whether we stand justified.

WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.—This is an excellent newspaper just established at the seat of the general government.—Its politics are decidedly republican—and promises to be of no inconsiderable use to the cause which it espouses, at this interesting crisis of our history.—It is published three times a week on a super-royal sheet, at \$5 per annum.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the military correspondence in this day's paper. It embraces the most important points on which the last campaign turned.

EMBARGO AND NON-IMPORTATION.

VOTE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

For their repeal,

Messrs.—		
Alston,	Gholson,	Post,
Anderson,	Goodwyn,	Rhea, of Pa.
Archer,	Gourdin,	Rea, of Ten.
Baylies of Mas.	Grosvenor,	Rich,
Beall,	Hale,	Ridgely,
Bigelow,	Harris,	Ringgold,
Bowen,	Hasbrouck,	Robertson,
Boyd,	Howell,	Ruggles,
Bradbury,	Humphreys,	John Reed,
Breckenridge,	Hungerford,	Richardson,
Brigham,	Ingersoll,	Seybert,
Brown,	Irwin, N. Y.	Sharp,
Caperton,	Jackson, R. I.	Sheffey,
Calhoun,	Jackson of Va.	Sherwood,
Champion,	Kennedy,	Shipperd,
Chapell,	Kent of N. Y.	Skinner,
Cilley,	Kerr,	Smith of N.H.
Clark,	Kershaw,	Smith of N.Y.
Comstock,	Kilbourn,	Smith of Va.
Condit,	King of Mas.	Stander,
Cooper,	King of N. C.	Stuart,
Cox,	Law,	Sturges,
Creighton,	Lefferts,	Taggart,
Crouch,	Lewis,	Tallmadge,
Culpeper,	Lovett,	Taylor,
Cuthbert,	Lowndes,	Telfair,
Davenport,	Miller,	Thomson,
Davis of Pa.	Moffit,	Udree,
Duwall,	Montgomery,	Vose,
Ely,	Moseley,	Ward of Mas.
Eppe,	Markell,	Ward of N.J.
Evans,	Markell,	Wheaton,
Farrow,	Oakley,	White,
Findley,	Pearson,	Wilcox,
Fisk of N. Y.	Pickering,	Wilson of Mas.
Forney,	Pickers,	Winter,
Forsythe,	Piper,	Wright,
Gaston,	Pikin,	
Geddes,	Pleasants,	115

Against their repeal,

Messrs.—		
Alexander,	Hawes,	Newton,
Bard,	Hawkins,	Ormsby,
Barnett,	Ingham,	Parker,
Butler,	Ivings,	Potter,
Caldwell,	Johnson of Ky.	Wm Reed,
Conard,	Lytle,	Ryan,
Clopton,	Macon,	Strong,
Crawford,	M'Lean,	Tancred,
Denoyelles,	M'Kim,	Troup,
Desha,	Moore,	Whitehill,
Earle,	Murfree,	Wilson of Pa.
Franklin,	Nelson,	Yancey,
Hall—37.		

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

For the bill, Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Geo. Bibb of Ky. Brown, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Wells, Wharton, Worthington—29
Against the bill, Messrs. Howell, La-
cock, Turner, Varnum—4.

A concurrent resolution has passed both Houses of Congress to adjourn the present session on Monday the 18th inst.—*Nat. Int.*

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

In 79 towns heard from, the aggregate of votes for Governor, were

For Dexter 12,537

strong 16,179

Being a Republican gain of about 850 votes since last election.—*Id.*

GEN. IZARD, it is reported is to be commander in chief of the United States army of Canada, for the ensuing campaign.

WADE HAMPTON has resigned his commission, which has been accepted.

From gen. Wilkinson's army.

Albany, April 8.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the editor, dated at Odette, (Lower Canada) March 31, 1814.

To record the events of battles is a task which none but the most accomplished historian, or the most experienced soldier can with justice perform; but I have always thought it praiseworthy and honorable to pay the homage of respect to individual bravery, and emblazon to the world the valor and firmness displayed by troops exposed to hardships and dangers.

Yesterday morning Maj. Gen. Wilkinson left Champlain, at the head of his division, and arrived here about 1 o'clock, P. M.—The first object of this movement I understand was the reduction of the enemy's fortress at the river La Cole, about 4 miles distant from this place.

After the troops had halted here a few minutes to refresh themselves, we proceeded up the road, when our advance under Col. Clark and Maj. Forsyth, was attacked by a strong force of the enemy. Gen. Bissell was ordered to support that point of the action, which he did with spirit, and the enemy were compelled to retire with loss. Major Gen. Wilkinson was at this time on the field of action, exposed to the fire of the enemy, and displayed that characteristic fortitude and firmness, which are so peculiar to himself in days of peril and tribulation. We had also the pleasure of witnessing the inefficacy of the Congreve rockets, several of which were thrown by the enemy in and about our column, exploded and proved as harmless as the smoke which issued from them. But permit me so to suggest, that this was a mere skirmish, when compared with the conflict which succeeded it, in our attack upon the enemy's strong position in the afternoon, at the river La Cole. Their force

at that place consisted of about 1500 regulars, which was increased during the action by reinforcements from the Isle au Noix. Many were posted in a stone building, the walls of which are said to be nearly four feet in thickness, and impregnable to every thing but the heaviest artillery; others in a block-house and surrounding buildings, which serve to protect them for a time from the impression of our musquetry. We arrived at the river about 3 P. M. with Col. Clark and Maj. Forsyth, as the advance guard, who had been considerably exposed to fire on their flanks in passing through the woods to the river. Capt. M'Pherson succeeded the advance with 4 pieces of artillery; this gallant officer was military secretary to Maj. Gen. Wilkinson, but his proud aspiring spirit could not be appeased until the general permitted him to take command of the battery.—It was then that M'Pherson was himself—cool, collected and firm, he stood by his pieces under the most galling and exposed fire of the enemy, until a second shot laid him low: the first shot passed through the fleshy part of his neck; with the intrepidity of a veteran, he tore off his handkerchief, bound it round his wound, and went on with his work of duty. But alas! the next was the unkindest cut of all: the ball passed through the upper part of his thigh bone, fractured it, and he was borne from the field exhorting his remaining officer and men to support the honor of the command, and persevere.

This battery was placed in a strong and commanding position, within about 250 yards of the stone building of the enemy, against which its strongest fire was levelled. Lieut. Larabee, an officer of real merit, attached to this battery, had received a ball through his breast, and was taken from the field before the wounded M'Pherson. The command of this battery, about half past four, devolved solely upon Lieutenant Sheldon, who, in the early part of the action, manifested the greatest firmness and courage, but now, being reduced to but one or two men to aid him, his valor and activity were strikingly conspicuous—he was compelled to assist in loading and discharging his pieces with his own hands.

The infantry were formed on the right and left of the artillery, consisting of brig. general Smith and Bissell's brigades, the former on the right, the latter on the left. Too much cannot be said of the firmness and unabating valor of these in sustaining the heavy and destructive fire of the enemy; and here let me mention once more our beloved and intrepid commander in chief—undismayed and unappalled, he stood in the very thick of battle: "Like mount Atlas—

"When storms and tempest thunder at its brow,
"And oceans break their billows at its feet."

Frequently he was exhorted by his staff, to repair beyond the reach of danger, but his uniform reply to the anxious entreaties of his officers, was, "I will never turn my back upon the enemy," expressing at several different times, a determination, in case the enemy should give us an opportunity to make a successful attack in line of battle, to lead them to the charge in person. His uniform conduct on the field, the collected and deliberate manner in which his orders were communicated to his aids, and the zeal he evinced for the success of the enterprise, gave the most universal satisfaction to the troops, and inspired a love and confidence which nothing in the world can abate.

In the course of the action several desperate charges were made by the enemy upon our artillery, and the right flank of gen. Bissell's command, but they soon felt the destructive fury of our fire, and were compelled to retire with the loss (in one charge particularly,) of a captain, and leaving 15 dead upon the field.

The advantageous position of the enemy in their strong holds, the inefficacy of 12 and 6 pounders, on a stone building of 4 feet thickness, and the utter impossibility of bringing up an 18 through obstructed roads, swamps and forests, induced the commander in chief to order the return of the troops to this place, which order was executed in the most deliberate and satisfactory manner, in the very face of the enemy, who dared not venture from their fortress to pursue or molest us. The army arrived here just about dark, by a gradual and easy march, in fine spirits, and were provided with comfortable quarters for the night. Thus ends the narrative of the events of the day.—Our loss may be computed at about 70 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy, if general opinion is a test of truth, must have been more. The action continued from 3 o'clock, P. M. until half past five.

The Constitution has captured four prizes during her cruise, viz: the Pictou, a British government schooner destroyed; Lovely Ann, sent into Barbadoes with prisoners, after taking out part of her cargo; a brig and packet schr. which were destroyed; the cargoes not of great value. She chased the Musquito brig into shoal water near Surinam and in the Mono passage fell in with the British frigate La Pique which ran off after observing the Constitution's colors, and escaped in the night after a long chase. On her return home, she has been off Savannah and Charleston, and came to anchor off the latter place. She is some what leaky, but her officers and crew are in fine health and spirits. A public dinner is to be given to Capt. STEWART, and the officers of the frigate Constitution, at Salem.—*Boston Chron.*

NASHVILLE, April 18.

We have heard that on the 9th inst. Gen. Jackson with a considerable force left Fort Williams for the Hickory ground, and on the same day was met by a white flag from the Creek Indians. A halt was made, but what were the propositions, if any; or whether the army continued on or returned we are not informed.

PITTSBURGH, April 15.

By the arrival of several gentlemen from Erie, we have been informed, that four or five of our small vessels were taken over the bar, with the intention of sending a part of them to Long Point to ascertain the situation of the enemy in that quarter, and the others to Put-in-Bay to bring down the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, to be fitted up for service the ensuing season.

The schooner Somers, which had remained at Malden during the winter, has arrived at Erie. She left Malden the 1st inst. & brings information that our troops had not evacuated that post. The enemy have not lately been heard of in that qtr.

THE LEXINGTON ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES FOR YOUNG LADIES.—With much respect, Mrs. BECK, informs her friends and patrons, that the business of her Academy is carried on in her dwelling house on Water street, where a small number of Pupils may now be admitted.

The Public having formerly been explicitly made acquainted with the various branches of learning taught, and the method by which a regular course of education may be obtained in this establishment, a repetition can scarcely be deemed necessary, (particularly as a copy is still reserved for the perusal of those who may be interested in the subject,) but, as it too generally happens, that Young Ladies enter a Seminary under the delusive, and detrimental impression, that they have only to appear decorated in a few external ornaments, take a seat amongst the studious, and thence be numbered of the wise and learned: to such, it may be essential to observe, that this Academy holds out no temptations, it being a place destined, not for killing, but expressly for the improvement of time; not a place of fashion, but a place where the cultivation of the mind is the primary object; a place where those accomplishments can be acquired, that fit the ingenious to enter those delightful abodes, to which the paths of science and literature lead, and from which the idle and frivolous must forever be excluded.

As a public tribute, that is due to the merits of those young ladies who have received honorary testimony of their docility, assiduity and advancement in various scholastic acquirements, Mrs. B. has the pleasure of annexing the following names, viz.

Miss S. HURTON, whose perseverance to the finishing studies, entitles her to high commendation, namely, an extensively grammatical course, succeeded with rhetoric, writing, arithmetic, and a regular course of book-keeping, astronomy, geography, a superior knowledge of the globes and their uses, and an introduction to natural philosophy—two years at the Academy.

Miss BUCHANAN whose taste for and knowledge of belles lettres stands unrivalled in her class; a decided preference to learning; and a remarkable docility and sweetness of manner—six months.

Miss E. JANUARY. A regularly grammatical course, arithmetic, and book-keeping; astronomy, geography, and extensive knowledge of political geography, the globes and their use—twelve months.

Miss E. BARBEE. A regular course of English branches, and a good knowledge of arithmetic—nine months.

Miss JANE TANNERHILL and Miss C. BARBEE have done much, and have acquitted themselves well, in writing and arithmetic, and surpassed by none of their age, in reading, orthography, etymology, syntax, and prosody—12 months.

The Miss READINGS, who are quite small, read and spell well, and are advancing rapidly in writing, arithmetic, and English Grammar.

Miss STEWART displays taste in painting. And Miss MARY WAIGLESWORTH, decided musical talents.

The above young ladies leave the Academy this spring. Honorable mention will hereafter be made of a number of ingenious young ladies who will leave the Academy in the fall.

The terms of tuition are Twelve Dollars per Quarter, or Thirty-six per Annum, paid quarterly. Music being eighteen dollars per quarter, and Painting nine.

The Academy is furnished with a choice and extensive library, globes, and a superior collection of maps.

Mrs. Beck trusts that the extensive usefulness of her academy, and her exertions in the cause of female education, will meet the support of a discerning public. For that already received she is duly sensible.

Water-street, April 15 1814 18-3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Adams, jr. dec. are hereby required to make immediate payment—Those who have claims, will make it known without delay, that they may be adjusted.

April 22, 1814. RACHEL ADAMS, Adm'r. 17-3w

WANTED.

TWO or three Apprentices to the House Carpenter and Joiner's business—Also, two Negro men on hire, for whom a liberal price will be given.—Apply to

17-3t THE PRINTER.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing or fowling on the premises of the undersigned, as we have been considerably injured by such practices.

SAMUEL GREGG, Adm'r. of Samuel Gregg, dec. HENSON WILLIAMS, FULTON THOMPSON. April 25, 1814. 17-3p

JOHN A. GOREHAM & Co.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a very handsome assortment of SPRING GOODS, which they will sell low for good country Linen or Cash.

17-6t Lexington, April 26, 1814.

MRS. BROWN has just received from Philadelphia an assortment of the most fashionable STAW HATS & BONNETS, viz: PERRY'S with cockades, DECAU'S Do. RIDING, Do. &c. &c. 13-4f March 28, 1814.

Sales at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY,

April 27, 1814, will be sold at auction, TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS, Lying on Short street, next door to the house and lot occupied by the late Dr. Downing.—One of the lots has a front of 40 feet, the other of 26 feet, and extend back half way to Main street. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms: one, two and three years credit, for approved negotiable paper. DANIEL BRADFORD, Auc.

April 25, 1814.

OF FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1814,

Will be sold at auction, THREE BUILDING LOTS, Lying at the lower end of Lexington, between Shaw's and Williams's land.

LOT No. 1 has a front of 40 feet 10 inches, and extends back 170 feet to an alley.

LOT No. 2, has the same front and extends back 167 1/2 feet to the alley.

LOT No. 3, has a front of 90 feet, and extends back 95 feet 10 inches. On this lot is a log dwelling house, now occupied by Mr. John Rainy. The above property will be sold on the premises, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved endorsed notes.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON THURSDAY,

April 28, 1814, will be sold at auction, A BRICK HOUSE & LOT, Lying on Third street, the S. E. side of Mulberry street, and one of the houses built by Samuel Long on said street. The house is one story high, 36 feet front, and back 32 feet.—The lot has a front of 48 feet front, and extends back 160 feet. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, at twelve months credit—negotiable notes satisfactorily endorsed. D. BRADFORD, Auc.

COFFEE.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 30, 1814, Will be sold at auction, (without reserve) 20 barrels COFFEE 14 bales COTTON 1 WHIP SAW Also—a good, substantial second hand CARRIAGE & HARNESS, on a credit of 4 months. The sale will take place at 9 o'clock in the morning at the auction room; a sample of the Coffee, &c. may be seen. D. BRADFORD, Lexington, April 25, 1814.

ON SATURDAY,

April 30, 1814, will be sold at auction, SIX ELEGANT BUILDING LOTS, Lying on Upper street, near the Steam Mill.—They lie elegantly. Four of them have a front of 33 1/3 feet each—the other two have a front of 50 feet each. The sale will take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.—Terms, eleven months credit, for approved negotiable paper. D. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1814.

Will be sold at auction, 27 BUILDING LOTS.

Lying on Upper street, Mill street, Steam Mill street, Cedar street, and a new street between Upper and Mill streets.

LOTS No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9, have a front of 35 feet each on Upper street, and extend back 179 feet to the new street, where they have the same front.

LOT No. 10, (a corner lot) has a front of 36 feet on Steam Mill street, and extends back on Upper street, 80 feet to an alley.

LOTS No. 11, 13 and 17, have the same front on Steam Mill street, and extend back the same distance to the alley.

LOT No. 12, 35 feet front, back 80 feet to the alley.

LOT No. 14, (a corner lot) 36 feet front, back 80 feet on the new street.

LOT No. 15 (a corner lot) 37 feet front, back 80 feet on the new street.

LOT No. 16, 37 feet front, 80 feet back.

LOT No. 18, (a corner lot) 37 feet front, 80 feet back on Mill street.

LOTS No. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 35 feet front on Mill street, 147 feet back to the new street, where they have the same front.

LOT No. 27, (a corner lot) 35 feet front, back on Cedar street 147 feet.

The above described lots are formed of that beautiful piece of ground, lying near the Steam Mill. The situation is high and healthy, and offer a fair prospect for speculation, and will be sold on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, without interest. Negotiable notes without expositors. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auc. Lexington, April 22, 1814.

ON MONDAY,

May 2d, 1814, will be sold at auction, A VALUABLE LOT.

Lying on Upper street, above Third street, containing thirty-three feet four inches, fronting on Upper street, and extending back to an alley. The lot is near a neat new brick building erected by Mr. Graves. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises. Terms—6, 12 and 18 months credit, for approved negotiable paper.

D. BRADFORD, Auc.

ON SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1814.

Will be sold at auction, 93 LOTS OF GROUND,

Being part of the farm of John Fowler, esq. adjoining the town of Lexington. The lots vary in size from two and a-half to ten acres, and are advantageously situated for pasture or building lots. About one half wood and timbered land, prime orchard of the most choice grafted fruit, containing about three hundred trees. Streets are laid off adjoining and convenient for each lot. The sale will take place at 11 o'clock in the morning. Terms—6 and 12 months credit, for approved negotiable paper. A plat of the lots may be seen at the auction room.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auc.

Note—Refreshments for the company will be provided.

D. B. By virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit court, will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday the 26th April next, on the premises, a valuable

House and Lot,

Lying on Main-street, next door above Mr. David Sutton's residence. The lot has a front of 38 feet 9 inches & extends back 280 feet 6 inches. The house is a frame, painted red—there is also a stable and other necessary buildings, and a pump of excellent water. Terms—6, 12, 18 and 24 months credit. Negotiable notes endorsed to the satisfaction of the commissioners will be required. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon.

STEPHEN CHIPLEY, THOMAS WHITNEY, Commrs. DAVID MCGOWAN, ROBERT WILSON, DAN. BRADFORD, Auc'r.

Lexington, March 28, 1814. 13-3t.

LOST

ON the road to Winchester or in Lexington, on the 18th or 19th inst. a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing the following bank notes: one note of 100 dollars on the bank of Virginia, one do. of 50 dollars on the Farmers' bank, Va. one do. of 10 dollars on the Lynchburg branch of the Farmer's bank—one do. of 5 dollars on the Bank of Kentucky. A reward of Thirty dollars will be given any person who may find said pocket book and contents and deliver the same to the editor of the Kentucky Gazette, or the subscriber, SAMUEL NORMENT.

April 22, 1814. 17-3t

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

BOOTS & SHOES.

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO

LADIES SHOES.

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

TO JOURNEMEN.

GABINET-MAKERS.

WANTED immediately, three or four Journeymen, to whom the highest wages, in Cash, will be given, and constant employment. None need apply but those that are good workmen.

JAMES MEGOWAN.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf.

J. H. & L. HAWKINS.

Have just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of

GOODS.

They were well laid in at cash prices, and will be sold low for cash.

They have for sale about \$5000 worth goods by the Piece or Package.

COFFEE, by the barrel.

TEAS, by the box.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.

They give Cash for Feathers and Linsey.

In addition to our present stock of goods,

have just received an elegant assortment of

Lovetie Silks and Sattens, of all colours, for

Lady's Pelices and Dresses

Also—Twenty Bales PRIME COTTON,

at 27 cents.

November 8, 1813. 45

THE highest price in CASH will be given for

Clean Linen or Cotton Rags,

Delivered to me in Lexington, at the corner of

Main-Cross street, opposite to Mr. Patterson

Bain's hatter's shop.

JAMES DEVER.

Lexington, January 4, 1814. 2

MARK MASTER MASONS.

WITHIN the state of Kentucky, are requested

to attend a Mark Lodge, to be held at

Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on

Wednesday, the 4th of May next, for the purpose

of organizing a Lodge and electing officers.

April 11, A. D. 1814 A. L. 5814

SHOE STORE & FACTORY.

HAY & BORDMAN, from Baltimore,

opposite the Branch Bank, have just opened an elegant

assortment of the most fashionable SHOES of eve-

ry description for ladies, gentlemen, misses,

youth, and children, which will be sold by the

package, dozen, or single pair, as low as they

can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore

(carriage excepted).—Also, men's patent

HATS, and children's morocco do. and ladies'

Indispensables. A measure for ladies, misses

and children's shoes of every description will

be taken. Those who may please to favor

them with their patronage will receive every

attention.

N. B.—Country merchants are invited to call.

Lexington, April 7, 1814. 15

Fresh Medicines.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, has just received

and is now opening at his APOTHECARY'S

Shop, on Jordan's Row, opposite the court-

house, a general assortment of MEDICINE,

selected from the most respectable houses in

New-York and Philadelphia. Those who pur-

chase a regular assortment will be supplied at

a moderate advance.

Vials assorted. Shop Furniture, Patent Me-

dicines, Paints, Water Colors, &c. &c. 15-tf

DR. JOHN TODD,

HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his

services as a Practitioner of MEDICINE

and SURGERY.

LOT FOR SALE.

A LOT of GROUND, containing 49 1/2

feet front, 150 feet back, lying on Water-street

continued, at the lower end of Lexington, is

offered for sale. On this lot is a stone founda-

tion for a house erecting. For terms apply to

D. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, March 21, 1814. 12-tf

ELLIIS & TROTTER,

Have just received, and are now opening their

new Brick House, two doors above

Sam'l & Geo Trotter,

A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS.

Which they will sell low for CASH, either by

wholesale or retail.

They have just received a quantity of COP-

PER 31' 12-tf. Lexington, Oct 1, 1813.

MORRISON, BOSWELL & SUTTON.

Have just received a large Assortment of

GOODS,

In addition to their former stock; which

will be disposed of on reasonable terms for

Cash.

ALSO ON HAND

A large quantity of SAIL DUCK & SEINE

TWINE.

Nov. 15, 1813.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.

No. 44, Main-st.

HAVE just received 24 packages of

STRIPES, CHIMBRAYS, &c. &c.

CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, &c. &c.

The whole of which are offered for sale on the

most reasonable terms, by the PACKAGE. 6

THOS. H. PINDELL,

IS just receiving in addition to his former

stock, a complete and splendid assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable to the present and approaching sea-

sons, which he will dispose of on good terms

at his stand formerly occupied by J & D

Meccon, opposite the Court-house, on Main-

street. 13-tf Lexington, March 28, 1815.

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHFON, BEACH & NEILL.

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross

street, and hatter themselves from their

experience in the first shops in New-York,

Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish

their work in a style not inferior to any here-

fore finished in the western country. Orders

respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49—tf

NEW GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the

GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry

street, leading out to Paris, second door above

the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty

general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF

Cloths Country Cott. Cloths

Cassimere, Coarse Muslins,

Coatings, Calicoes,

Flannels, Shirtings,

Blankets, Dimities

Swansdown White and Colored

Toilettes Cambric Muslins

Manchester Cords Lenox &c.

Velvets Black Crapes

Marseilles Black and Plaid Silk

Bombazetts White & Black Lace

Black & Grey Worst- Ribbands

ed Hose Artificial Flowers

Black & white Silk do. Black, Check & Fan-

Cotton do. cy Silk Hkfs.

Bucksland and Beaver Madras do.

Gloves Check Cambric do.

Ladies' Long & Short Plain, white & fas-

Kid do. cy do.

Ladies' Black and Chintz Shawls

White Silk do. Common Cotton do.

Silk Shawls Coffee

Linen & Cott. Checks Chocolate

&c. &c. Loaf, Lump and Or-

Crockery Ware leans' Sugars

Glass do. Pepper

Hard do. Alspice

Tim do. Ginger

Men's & Boys' Fur & Cinnamon

Wool Hats Cloves

Women's Men's and Mace

Children's Moroc- Nutmegs

co Shoes Raisins

Men's coarse Shoes Powder

Fine do. Leot

Children's Coarse do. Shad

Port, Madeira and Gun Flints

Sherry Wines, Shad

Brandy Mackerel

Rum Herring

Peach Brandy Salt

Gin Logwood

Cherry Bounce Crowly Steel

Blackberry Cordial Castings

Cherry do. Rice

Anise do. Ropes assorted

Mint do. Brushes

Whiskey Lamp Black in lb. pa-

Cider-royal pers

Vinegar Tobacco

Orleans' Molasses School Books

Gunpowder & Young Writing Paper

Hysen Teas Slates &c. &c.

SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Which will be sold at a very small advance

for cash, or that which will suit just well, viz:

Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whis-

key, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, But-

ter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

NEW GOODS.

E. WARFIELD is just receiving from

Philadelphia and Baltimore, and now opening

at his store next door to Tilford, Scott and

Trotter's, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the spring sea-

son, which he will dispose of on the most rea-

sonable terms for cash, by the piece, or retail;

among these goods may be found some choice

articles, to wit:

Best Cotton Cards, No. 10,

Waldron's Grass and Corn Scythes,

Elegant fancy patterns of New-England

cotton cloth,

Stripes and Plaids,

A variety of fashionable Straw Bonnets,

B.ots and Shoes of every kind,

Mantuas, Levantine and Virginia Silks,

Fancy Muslins,

Linen Cambric,

Assorted Silk Velvets,

Do. Ribbands,

Elegant new patterns of Paper Hangings,

Queens and Glass Ware,

China, Tea and Table Sets,

Ironmongery of every description,

Groceries,

Teas of the best quality,

Best Coffee,

Segars of all kind,

Iron and Nails,

Currying Knives,

Curriers' Fleshers,

Venering Saws, Cut Saws, Mill Saws,

Whip Saws, Hand Saws,

And a great variety of spring fancy Goods.

March 22, 1814. 12-tf

M Quers Manufactured Tobacco.

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton,

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply

of this Tobacco, to sell by the quantity or by

retail.

9-tf Lexington, Feb. 26, 1814.

Brass Foundry.

J. & E. WOODRUFF, & Co.

CONTINUE the above business at their for-

mer stand, and by arrangements lately

made, they are enabled to conduct it on a more

extensive scale, and to execute every species

of casting in Brass or Copper in the best man-

ner and on short notice. A supply of CLOCK

WORK, GUN MOUNTING, ANDIRONS,

SHOVELS & TONGS, BELLS, &c. always

ready. Two or three apprentices, about

16 or 17 years of age, will be taken.

3-tf January 22, 1814

David Todd

Has opened a handsome & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE—Consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARD WARE, &

QUEENS-WARE, GLASS WARE,

In Anderson's Stone-house, corner near the

Market-house, which he will dispose of on

low terms.

The business of the firm of David & Sam'l

B. Todd, has devolved upon him—The part-

nership having been dissolved by consent.

Lexington, Nov. 23, 1813. 47-tf.

THE Subscriber has on hand at his Smith